The Caledonian Mercury. No. 10,199.

Price 3d.] EDINBURGH, TUESDAY, JANUARY 23. 1787.

THEATRE-ROYAL.

On WEDNESDAY Evening, January 24.
Will be performed, the Tragedy of

OTHELLO MOOR OF VENICE.

Othello, Mr KEMBLE;
Rodorigo, Mr LA-MASH;
Caſſio, Mr HALLION;
Brabantio, Mr WILMOT-WELLS;
Lodovico, Mr BELL;
Montano, Mr J. BLAND;
Duke, Mr MICHEL;
Gratiano, Mr CHARTERIS;
And Iago, Mr WOODS.
Emilia, Mrs WILMOT-WELLS;
And Deſdemona, Mrs KEMBLE.

To which will be added, a Muſical Farce, called,

PEEPING TOM OF COVENTRY.

As performed at the Theatre-Royal, Covent-Garden, with univerſal Applauſe.
With the Original Medley Overture compoſed by Dr ARNOLD.
The Characters in the habits of the times.

Peeping Tom, Mr WILSON;
Harold, Mr MICHEL;
Crazy, Mr CHARTERIS;
Earl of Mercia, Mr WILMOT-WELLS;
Count Lewis, Mr J. BLAND;
And the Mayor of Coventry, Mr MOSS.
Maud, Mrs SPARKS;
The Mayoreſs, Mrs CHARTERIS;
Lady Godiva, Mrs J. BLAND;
And Emma, Mrs ILIFF.

Tickets to be had, and places for the Boxes taken, of Mr GIBB, at the Office of the Theatre.

NEW ASSEMBLY ROOMS.

On THURSDAY the 25th January,
THERE WILL BE

AN ASSEMBLY,

AT THE NEW ROOMS IN GEORGE STREET.

To begin at Seven o'Clock.

Tickets, three Shillings each, to be had at Mr Spankie's ſhop, oppoſite to the Tron Church; Mr Richard Richardſon's, Royal Exchange; and Meſſ. Montgomery and Steele's, Prince's Street.

N. B. ASSEMBLIES will continue to be held in the New Rooms, regularly every Thurſday during the remainder of the Seaſon.

The Committee of Subſcribers give notice, That the Coach entry to the Aſſembly Rooms is on the weſt ſide, and the Chair entry on the eaſt ſide of the building.

The Nobility and Gentry are particularly requeſted to order their Coachmen, both in ſetting down and taking up, to enter from George Street, and drive off by Roſe Street.

NEW ASSEMBLY ROOMS.

THE Noblemen and Gentlemen Subſcribers are requeſted to attend a General Meeting at Poole's Coffeehouſe, Prince's Street, on Thurſday next, at two o'clock afternoon, to take into conſideration a propoſal from Mr Dunn.

J. YOUNG,

LADIES HAIR-DRESSER AND PERFUMER,

Oppoſite Nicolſon's Square, Nicolſon's Street, Edinburgh,

BEGS leave to acquaint his friends and the public, that he is juſt returned from London, and commenced buſineſs. He dreſſes Indica plain and fancy, Tetes, Braids, and ſells all ſorts of Tetes, Braids, Curls, and Cuſhions, in the preſent taſte.

N. B. Mareſchal and other high ſcented Powders and Pomatums, &c. &c.

Commodious & Expeditious Travelling

From EDINBURGH to LONDON.

THE PROPRIETORS of the EDINBURGH and NEWCASTLE DILIGENCE, by Cornhill, connected with thoſe by Boroughbridge and Doncaſter, (which is the beſt and by much the neareſt road to London), beg leave to acquaint their friends and the public, That on Monday the 22d January, they began to run from J. ROBERTSON'S, Black Bull Inn, Edinburgh, to H. BRODIE'S, Turk's Head, Newcaſtle, in one day, and from thence to London every day, Sundays included. The paſſengers have two nights reſt, and arrive in London at four o'clock in the afternoon, with a guard or ſuperintendant, as uſual.

Fare from Edinburgh to Newcaſtle L. 1 14 0
Ditto from Newcaſtle to London 3 9 0

N. B. The Flies go from the Black Bull Inn, Edinburgh, for Glaſgow and Aberdeen, as uſual; and from Mr Durie's, White Swan, Glaſgow, and Mr Wilkie's, New Inn, Aberdeen, for Edinburgh.

☞ The Proprietors will not be accountable for plate, money, or watches, on any account, nor any other box or parcel above 15 l. Sterling, unleſs the value be entered, and paid for accordingly.

Sale of Torwood, &c. adjourned,

THE Sale of the Lands of TORWOOD, LOCH, BELLSDYKE, CRAWNEST, &c. in the county of Stirling, is, at the deſire of perſons intending to purchaſe, put off for a ſhort time —The day fixed for the roup will be afterwards advertiſed.

ADJOURNMENT.

THE Sale of the Lands of Weſter Morningſide, and Houſe in the Graſsmarket of Edinburgh, which belonged to the late Mr Orr of Morningſide, is delayed to a future day, by deſire of intending purchaſers, as will be expreſſed in after advertiſements.

Sale to be Adjourned.

THE Roup and Sale of the Barony of CLOUDEN, *alias* NEWARK, and of the Lands of OVER AND NETHER BARNCLEUGHS, in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, and of certain parts of the Barony of GLASSNOCK in the ſhire of Wigton, formerly advertiſed to be held upon the 24th inſtant, muſt neceſſarily be put off for a few days.

Notice is therefore hereby given, that the ſaid Roup and Sale will be adjourned to *Wedneſday the 31ſt day of January inſtant*, to be then held within the Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, between the hours of *ſix and ſeven afternoon*.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the houſe of Peter Buchanan, vintner, Port-Glaſgow, on Tueſday the 20th February next, betwixt the hours of twelve and two o'clock mid-day.

The Ship CYCLOPS,

Burthen about 280 tons, (well calculated for any trade, or may be fitted out for Greenland at an eaſy expence,) as ſhe now lies in the harbour of Port Glaſgow.

Inventory and conditions of ſale to be ſeen in the hands of John Dunlop, or James Shaw, Merchants there, to whom perſons intending to purchaſe may apply, betwixt and the day of ſale.

ARCHERY.

THE next monthly meeting of the Royal Company of Archers, is appointed to be held at their HALL, upon Saturday the 27th January inſtant. The attendance of the members in town, is earneſtly entreated, and particularly thoſe whoſe admiſſions have been notified to them, and who have not yet appeared to ſubſcribe the laws.

Dinner on the table at four o'clock.

Public Diſpenſary of Edinburgh.

THE General Meeting of Contributors to the PUBLIC DISPENSARY for the annual Election of Managers, is to be held on Saturday the 27th of January, at two o'clock afternoon, in the hall of the Diſpenſary, in Richmond Street.

A particular ſtate of the funds of the Diſpenſary, and of its effects ſince the laſt annual report, will then be laid before the Contributors; but, for the information of ſuch as may not attend, it is thought proper to mention, that, from examining the records of the practice at this charitable eſtabliſhment, it appears, that one thouſand two hundred and thirty patients have been admitted to the benefits of it during the courſe of laſt year.

General State of Diſpenſary Patients ſince the Commencement of that Charity.

Patients admitted from November 7. 1776, to January 1. 1786,	8030
Patients admitted from January 1. 1786, to January 1. 1787,	1230
Total,	9260

N. B. From the ſtate of the funds of the Diſpenſary, the General Meeting, in January 1784, found it neceſſary to give orders, that thoſe Patients only ſhould be ſupplied with Medicines who were recommended by Contributors. This regulation is now ſo far altered, that all Patients are alſo admitted to the benefits of the Diſpenſary, who are recommended as proper objects of charity, by the elder of the bounds in which they reſide.

☞ Dr WEBSTER will begin his Spring Courſe of CHEMISTRY and MATERIA MEDICA, on Thurſday the 8th of February, at ten o'clock, in the Public Diſpenſary.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Tontine Tavern in Glaſgow, upon Wedneſday the 24th of January current, between the hours of one and two o'clock afternoon,

Five Original Shares in the Forth and Clyde Navigation, of One Hundred Pounds each, free of incumberances.

IF any perſon loſt a Cow in the month of Auguſt laſt, in the neighbourhood of Stirling, they are requeſted to lodge a claim for the ſame with Alexander Littlejohn, procurator fiſcal of the Sheriff Court of Stirling, or at the Sheriff Clerks office, without delay, otherwiſe the cow will be ſold as a Waif, in terms of law.

Not to be repeated.

Stirling, 20th January 1787.

An equitable and a really valuable Chance,

Including every prize, from a 20 l. to a 20,000 l.
In the preſent ENGLISH STATE-LOTTERY.
The whole of the purchaſe-money returned, if drawn only a ſmall prize of 20 l.

To continue during the whole time of the Drawing.

That is to ſay, from the firſt-drawn Ticket till the laſt Ticket is drawn out of the wheel; and the money for the prizes will be paid on demand, without the ſmalleſt deduction whatever.

HORNSBY AND CO. at their old eſtabliſhed houſe, No. 26, Cornhill, and no where elſe on their account, reſpectfully inform the public, that hey have renewed their old and much approved ſubſcription plan, at One Guinea, Half-a-Guinea, and Five Shillings and Sixpence, which has been ſo univerſally ſupported for twenty Lotteries paſt; and they make no doubt but they ſhall receive, from their worthy patrons, every countenance and ſuppoſt on the preſent occaſion, as HORNSBY AND CO. are determined to purſue every meaſure to the entire ſatisfaction of the public.

ONE GUINEA.

If a £	20,000	to £	1600 0
	10,000	to	800 0
	5000	to	400 0
	2000	to	160 0
	1000	to	80 0
	500	to	40 0
	100	to	10 0
	50	to	5 0
	20	to	1 1

If the number be the firſt-drawn on the 1ſt, 4th, 7th, 10th, 13th, and 16th days, or the laſt-drawn ticket on the laſt day, 80 l. will be paid for the ſame.

HALF-A-GUINEA.

If a £	20,000	to £	800 0
	10,000	to	400 0
	5000	to	200 0
	2000	to	80 0
	1000	to	40 0
	500	to	20 0
	100	to	5 0
	50	to	2 10
	20	to	10 s. 6 d.

If the number be the firſt-drawn on the 1ſt, 4th, 7th, 10th, 13th, and 16th days, or the laſt-drawn ticket on the laſt day, 40 l. will be paid for the ſame.

FIVE SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE.

If a £	20,000	to	£ 400 0 0
	10,000	to	200 0 0
	5000	to	100 0 0
	2000	to	40 0 0
	1000	to	20 0 0
	500	to	10 0 0
	100	to	2 10 0
	50	to	1 5 0
	20	to	0 5 6

If the number be the firſt-drawn on the 1ſt, 4th, 7th, 10th, 13th, and 16th days, or the laſt-drawn ticket on the laſt day, 20 l. will be paid for the ſame.

The following capital conſiderations are likewiſe given gratis, beſide the ſums above mentioned.

If the ſubſcription be drawn any prize whatever above a 20l. a new ſubſcription will be given, excluſive of the full money for the prize, and if drawn only a ſmall prize of 20 l. the firſt coſt will be returned.

Subſcribers to this ſociety, previous to the commencement of the drawing, will have the option of renewing their original ſubſcription at the firſt price, and as often as they pleaſe, let the price of tickets go as high as it will: And it is a well known fact, that, for ſeveral lotteries paſt, the Guinea Subſcriptions have been ſold for Five Guineas: In this particular, the two laſt whole days of drawing only are excepted.

Purchaſers buying five, at One Guinea, Half-a-Guinea, or Five Shillings and Sixpence, ſhall receive five times the money laid out, if all five be drawn prizes.

The immenſe ſums of money which have been punctually paid to the public by Hornsby and Co. render it impoſſible for them to continue publiſhing a liſt of prizes which they have ſold; but they will obſerve an invariable rule to publiſh ſuch prizes as are drawn, for the immediate information of their cuſtomers, and the whole at the concluſion of the drawing of every lottery.

Letters (poſt paid) duly anſwered. Any perſon deſiring to have a faithful account of their ſubſcription, ſent as ſoon as drawn to any part of the town or country, may receive the ſame without any additional expence.

☞ Plans at large may be had gratis, at No. 26, Cornhill.

BONA FIDE SECURITY.

FIVE THOUSAND POUNDS

Is already depoſited for the payment of all demands, and ſhall remain until the whole of the drawing is concluded, in the hands of an eminent Banker, whoſe receipt may be ſeen at the office of

HORSLEY AND CO.

No. 7. oppoſite the Bank-buildings, Cornhill.

From Meſſ. Hornſby and Co. No. 26. Cornhill.

THE following eligible plans are reſpectfully ſubmitted to the attention of the Public, which, on peruſal, they flatter themſelves, from the ſuperior advantages in value and ſecurity, cannot fail of receiving the patronage of every diſcerning adventurer. Including every prize, from a 20 l. to a 20,000 l. in the preſent Engliſh State Lottery. The whole of the purchaſe-money returned, if drawn only a ſmall prize of 20 l. To continue during the whole time of the drawing: That is to ſay, from the firſt-drawn Ticket till the laſt ticket is drawn out of the wheel, and the money for the prizes will be paid on demand, without the ſmalleſt deduction whatever.

ONE GUINEA.

If a L.	20000	to L.	1800 0 0
	10000	to	900 0 0
	5000	to	450 0 0
	2000	to	160 0 0
	1000	to	80 0 0
	500	to	40 0 0
	100	to	10 0 0
	50	to	5 0 0

20 to One Guinea.

If the number be the firſt-drawn on the 1ſt, 4th, 7th, 10th, 13th, and 16th days, or the laſt-drawn ticket on the laſt day, L. 80 will be paid for the ſame.

HALF-A-GUINEA.

If a L.	20000	to L.	900 0 0
	10000	to	450 0 0
	5000	to	225 0 0
	2000	to	80 0 0
	1000	to	40 0 0
	500	to	20 0 0
	100	to	5 0 0
	50	to	2 10 0

20 to half-a-guinea.

If the number be the firſt-drawn on the 1ſt, 4th, 7th, 10th, 13th, and 16th days, or the laſt-drawn ticket on the laſt day, L. 40 will be paid for the ſame.

FIVE SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE.

If a L.	20,000	to L.	450 0 0
	10,000	to	225 0 0
	5000	to	110 0 0
	2000	to	45 0 0
	1000	to	20 0 0
	500	to	10 0 0
	100	to	2 10 0
	50	to	1 5 0
	20	to	0 5 6

If the number be the firſt-drawn on the 1ſt, 4th, 7th, 10th, 13th, and 16th days, or the laſt-drawn ticket on the laſt day, 20 l. will be paid for the ſame.

The following capital conſiderations are likewiſe given gratis, beſide the ſums above mentioned:—

If the Subſcription be drawn any prize whatever above a 20 l. a new ſubſcription will be given, excluſive of the full money for the prize; and if drawn only a ſmall prize of 20l. the firſt coſt will be returned.

Subſcribers to this Society, previous to the commencement of the drawing, will have the option of renewing their original ſubſcription at the firſt price, and as often as they pleaſe, let the price of tickets go as high as it will. And, it is a well-known fact, that, for ſeveral Lotteries paſt, the Guinea Subſcriptions have been ſold for Five Guineas. In this particular, the two laſt whole days of drawing only are excepted.

Purchaſers buying Five, at One Guinea, Half-a-Guinea, or Five Shillings and Sixpence, ſhall receive five times the money laid out, if all five be drawn prizes.

Letters (poſt paid) duly anſwered.

Any perſon deſiring to have a faithful account of their ſubſcription ſent as ſoon as drawn to any part of the town or country, may receive the ſame, without any additional expence,

Two Chances inſtead of One.

By the following mode the purchaſer has Two Chances for a dividend, equal to a Sixteenth Share on the capital prizes, and equal to a Fourth Share on thoſe of 50 l. The prizes will be paid immediately when they are drawn without the ſmalleſt deduction.

ONE GUINEA.

Subſcription, conſiſting of two numbers, by which ſubſcribers are entitled, either being drawn a prize of

£	20,000	to £	1250 0
	10,000	to	625 0
	5000	to	300 0
	2000	to	130 0
	1000	to	85 0
	500	to	55 0
	100	to	25 0
	50	to	12 0

And if the firſt drawn the 1ſt, 4th, 7th, 10th, 13th, or 16th day, or laſt drawn on the laſt day day, to 85 l.

HALF-A-GUINEA

Subſcription, conſiſting of two numbers, by which the ſubſcriber will be entitled, either being drawn a prize of

£	20,000	to £	625 0
	10,000	to	312 0
	5000	to	150 0
	2000	to	63 0
	1000	to	42 0
	500	to	27 0
	100	to	12 0
	50	to	6 0

And if the firſt drawn on the 1ſt, 4th, 7th, 10th, 13th, or 16th day, or laſt drawn on the laſt day, to 42 l.

FIVE SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE

Subſcription, conſiſting of two numbers, by which the ſubſcriber will be entitled, either being drawn a prize of

£	20,000	to £	312 0 0
	10,000	to	157 0 0
	5000	to	75 0 0
	2000	to	32 0 0
	1000	to	21 0 0
	500	to	13 0 0
	100	to	6 0 0
	50	to	3 0 0

And if the firſt drawn on the 1ſt, 4th, 7th, 10th, 13th, and 16th days, or the laſt drawn on the laſt day, 21 l.

By the above plan, containing two numbers, the adventurer of One Guinea has two chances for 422 prizes from 12 l. to 1500 l. being the full value of a ſixteenth ſhare; whereas by a ſixteenth ſhare, which will coſt the ſame money, he can have only the chance of 72 prizes or upwards. A ſuperiority ſo great, and ſo amply ſecured, muſt obtain that preference it ſo evidently deſerves.

Subſcribers who have any prize of 50 l. or upwards, will be entitled to a new policy (gratis.)

Purchaſers of three at one time of either of the ſubſcriptions containing two numbers, ſhall, if the numbers are all prizes, be entitled on five times their firſt purchaſe; and ſuch perſons as wiſh to have an account of the ſucceſs of their ſubſcription, will have them ſent (gratis.) All letters (poſt paid) duly anſwered.

The above chances will be renewed to purchaſers during the whole drawing, at the original prices (the two laſt days of drawing excepted) let the price of tickets be ever ſo high; and it has frequently been the caſe in former lotteries, that the chances have been ſold for five or ſix guineas advance.

HORSLEY and Co. are determined to govern themſelves on the ſame principles which have diſtinguiſhed the houſe of their old employers, HORNSBY and Co. fully ſenſible, that it is by ſuch conduct alone that they can expect to receive the favours of a generous public.

French Apples, after a quick paſſage.

JUST arrived from Caen in Normandy, a parcel of very fine golden and grey Renneets, in caſks of two one-half buſhels, to be ſold wholeſale and retail, by the caſk, buſhel, or dozen, on moderate terms; French Plumbs, Walnuts, and Cheſnuts; the cheſnuts in fine order for planting; China and Seville Oranges, Lemons, Muſcatell and Jar Raiſins, at the ſhop of D. SHEPPARD and SON, above the head of Stricken's Cloſe.

Where may be had,

GROCERIES of the beſt quality; Black & Green Teas, Raw and Roaſted Coffee and Chocolate at the reduced prices, viz. Sir Han Sloan's Patent, at 5 s.; Fineſt Crown, at 4 s. 6 d.; beſt Plain, 4 s.; Good Plain, 3 s.; Ordinary, 2 s. 6d. per lb.

Cocoa Nut and Shell.	s.	d.		s.	d.
Jamaica Double Rum,	9	0	Beſt Single Rum,	7	0
Coniac Brandy,	9	0	Good Brandy,	6	0
Rotterdam Geneva,	7	0	Dutch Gin,	6	0
Old Proof Whiſkie	5	4	Good Whiſkie,	3	0

Port, Sherry, Liſbon, and Mountain Malaga Wines.

N. B. Commiſſions from the country punctually anſwered.

Exhibition of Cotton Machinery.

THE Cotton Manufacture, though a matter of public concern and commercial utility, has hitherto been conducted with ſecrecy. Men of genuine curioſity and mechanical knowledge have wiſhed to ſee and inveſtigate the machinery by which it is carried on, but few have been admitted to the privilege: Thoſe who have, only to a ſlight and unſatisfactory view; whereby, though the intereſts of individuals are promoted, farther diſcovery and improvement are prevented. To obviate ſuch difficulties, and to gratify public curioſity, there will be exhibited, in a few days,

A COTTON MILL

Of a ſimple and improved conſtruction, and on a ſcale of nine inches to the foot, when the whole Machinery, with its various movements, may be at once ſeen and examined, while, at the ſame time, the operations of Carding, Roving, and Spinning, are going on, and performed in a complete and ſatisfactory manner. Further particulars will be mentioned in Thurſday's papers. *Edinburgh, Jan. 23. 1787.*

A WATCH LOST.

LOST on Tueſday laſt, between the College and the eaſt end of George Street, New Town,

A Plain PINCHBECK WATCH, gilt, with a large Cairngorum Seal, ſet in Gold, appended by a Mulberry Silk String, the maker's name, *J. Leroux*, Charring Croſs, London, No. 2983.

Whoever has found the ſame, upon delivery to Mr Howden, watchmaker, Parliament Cloſe, will be handſomely warded.

MONEY.

WANTED from THIRTEEN to FIFTEEN THOUSAND POUNDS, on heritable ſecurity, at four and a half per cent.

Apply for particulars to James Fraſer writer to the ſignet.

A Meeting of the Truſtees for the Turnpike road in Berwickſhire, from Deanburn Bridge to Cornhill, in the county of Durham, is hereby called, agreeable to act of Parliament, to meet in the Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, on Saturday the 17th day of February next, at one o'clock in the afternoon.

Sale of Subjects in the town of Dundee.

THAT upon Tueſday the 20th February next, betwixt Trades Hall of Dundee, there will be SOLD by public roup, All and haill that large Tenement of Land lying on the north ſide of the High Street, conſiſting of three ſhops to the front, and a paſſage or entry to the back ground.—Alſo, the whole Houſes and Gardens at the back thereof, extending as far north as the meadows, and having a paſſage to the ſame.

The inventory of writs, and articles of roup, may be ſeen in the hands of John Ogilvie, writer in Dundee.

Houſes in Leven to Sell.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the houſe of James Gooſir vintner in Leven, upon Wedneſday the 21ſt day of March next, between the hours of one and two o'clock afternoon,

TWO HOUSES or TENEMENTS, and Gardens thereto belonging, lying in the town or village of Leven, and county of Fife, ſometime belonging to the deceaſed John Roſs ſhipmaſter there, and preſently poſſeſſed by Thomas Macniven and —— Henderſon, who will ſhow the houſes. And perſons wiſhing to ſee the articles of ſale and progreſs of writs may apply to Robert Playfair writer, Liberton's Wynd, Edinburgh.

Country Houſe to Let.

To be LET and entered to at Whitſunday next,

THE Houſe, Offices, Garden, Orchard, and Pigeon-houſe of METHVEN CASTLE, ſituated five meaſured miles weſt from Perth, with ſuch quantity of land for hay or paſture as may be required, for the accommodation of the tenant.

Enquire at Archibald Lundie, writer to the ſignet.

Nurſery Trees to be ſold.

TO be SOLD by public roup and ſale, on the 2d of February 1787, the whole NURSERY of YOUNG TREES in that incloſure, called the Eaſter Nurſery of Balloch, on the farm of Alichingrew, upon the eſtate of Perth, within a mile of Crieff. The plants are of all ſizes, and of moſt kinds, and will be ſet up in lots not very large, to ſuit the wants of every body; and as the lots are already marked off, they will be ſhown by James Tyrie at Balloch, any day before the roup, that intending purchaſers may have an opportunity of ſatisfying themſelves, as to the quantity and quality in each lot.

FOR QUEBEC AND MONTREAL.

THE BRIG ELIZABETH,

ANDREW SYME Maſter,

Now lying at Queensferry, and will ſail early in March.

Paſſengers may apply to John Taylor, merchant there, or to the Captain at Burrowſtounneſs.

No Goods to be taken upon freight.

Queensferry, Jan. 22. 1787.

PRICE OF STOCKS, JAN. 20.

Bank Stock, 150½ a ¼.	Ditto Ann. —
3 per cent. red. 74¼ a ⅜.	Ditto Bonds, 6l.
3 per cent. con. 73⅞ a ½ a ⅜ a ½.	South Sea Stock, —
	Old Ann. —
3 per cent. 1726, —	New ditto, ſhut.
4 per cent. con 93⅛ a ¼.	3 per cent. 1751, ſhut.
5 per cent. 1.0½ a ¾.	New Navy —
Ditto Short, 1777, —	Lottery Tickets, 15 l. 4 s.
Bank Long Ann. 22¼.	Scrip. 3 per cent. —
Ditto 1778, 1779, 13⅝ a 11-16ths.	Omnium, —
	Exch. Bills, —
India Stock, —	

WIND AT DEAL, JAN. 19. N. W.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE, *Jan.* 20.

St James's, Jan. 18.

THIS day being appointed for the celebration of the anniversary of the Queen's birth-day, there was a very numerous and splendid appearance of the Nobility, Foreign Ministers, and other persons of distinction, to compliment their Majesties on the occasion. The guns in the Park and at the Tower were fired at one o'clock. There was a ball at Court in the evening, and illuminations, and other public demonstrations of joy, in London and Westminster.

Whitehall, Jan. 20.

ONE of the King's messengers, dispatched by the Right Honourable William Eden, arrived here on Thursday morning last, with a convention between his Majesty and the Most Christian King, concerning the execution of the late treaty of navigation and commerce, which was signed at Versailles on the 15th instant by Mr Eden and his Most Christian Majesty's Plenipotentiary.

St James's, Jan. 19.

This day L'Hajee Abdrahaman, Aga, Ambassador from Tripoly, had his audience of leave of his Majesty:

To which he was introduced by the Right Honourable Lord Sydney, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and conducted by Stephen Cottrell, Esq; Assistant Master of the Ceremonies.

St James's, Jan. 19.

The King was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on George Chetwynd, of Brockton Hall in the county of Stafford, Esq; one of the Clerks of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council in Ordinary.

Whitehall, Jan. 20.

The King has been pleased to constitute and appoint George Brown, Thomas Wharton, James Stoddart, and James Balmain, Esqrs. together with Robert Graham, Esq; in the room of Alexander Udny, Esq; to be his Majesty's Commissioners for the receipt and management of his Majesty's revenues of Excise in Scotland.

Berlin, Jan. 6.

His Prussian Majesty has appointed the Duke of Brunswick Field-Marshal-General of his army.

LLOYD's LIST.——*Jan.* 19.

THE Adelaid, Arundel, drove from her moorings in Cadiz Bay, and lost near port St Mary.

The Adventure, Brown, from Valentia to London, drove on shore and filled with water near Santi Petric.

The Betty, Wells, from Altea to London, is on shore near Conil, six leagues from Cadiz, but its hoped will get off.

The Orpheus frigate, from Gibraltar to Portsmouth. Margaret and Mary, Higgins, from Salee to London; Peggy, Skerwin, from Seville to Leith; Activity, Smith, from ditto to London; Hazard, ——, from Valentia to Pool, and two other English brigs and a Dane, are put into Cadiz in distress.

A Swedish brig, from Catalonia to Gottenburg, is lost near Conil, and five of the crew drowned.

A French vessel is on shore near Conil.

The Betsey, Murphy, was drove from Cadiz Bay, and is lost on the coast.

The Swedish ship, Gustavus Adolphus, Lindgreen, is on shore on the coast of Spain.

The Esperanza, Betts, is on shore in the Bay of St Mary's.

The Confidence, Martin, from Marseilles to Havre de Grace, is lost in Malaga Bay.

The Fair Hellen, Walker; Fancy, Marsh; and Levant, the 25th ditto.

The La Jeanette, de Reunnet, and St Pierre de Alcantara, Lebel, from the Isles of France to the coast of Malabar and Coromandel, are arrived back at the Isles of France.

The La Concessino, Vianna, from Petersburgh to Lisbon, is put into Kinsale, with loss of bowsprit and fore mast.

Cadiz, 26 Dec. The Cadiz Dispatch, Herries, was seen all well late on the 24th in the evening, about 25 leagues distance from Cadiz, and about 18 leagues southward of Cape St Maries; she was in company all that day with the ship Dragon, bound to Lima.

LONDON, *Jan.* 20.

The Council which was held at St James's yesterday was for the first reading of the King's Speech, which is to be made from the Throne to both Houses of Parliament in the House of Peers on Tuesday next.

There never perhaps was a session of Parliament which promised more business of consequence of various kinds than the one now approaching: the following are among the articles which strike us in the first point of view, viz. Commercial Treaties with France, with Spain, with Portugal, with Russia.—The great business of Mr Hastings's accusation and impeachment. The consolidation of duties. The revisal of the whole of the poor laws. The business of the Crown and waste lands. The matter of the police; no longer to be delayed. The Prince of Wales's debts and establishmeut.

Thursday the following nobility, &c. dined with Mr Pitt, in Downing-street, viz. the Dukes of Argyle, Northumberland, Queensberry, Beaufort, and Richmond, Marquisses of Buckingham, and Stafford, the Earls of Aylesford, Bathurst, Camden, Winchelsea, Breadalbane, Coventry, Uxbridge, Leicester, Grosvenor, Harcourt, Mornington; Lord Hawkesbury, Sir Edward Lyttleton, Sir Edward Astley, Sir Watkin Lewes, Mr Dundas, Mr Grenville, Brook Watson, Esq; Colonel North, Mr Banks, Mr Richard Smith, and several others.

The following noblemen and gentlemen were present at the dinner given in honour of her Majesty's birth-day, by the Marquis of Caermarthen, at the house of his father, the Duke of Leeds, in St James's square:

Count Revesky,	Count Laugereneax,
Count de Woronzow,	Mr Hope,
Count Lucchese,	Duke of Ancaster,
Count Bruhl,	Marquis of Buckingham,
Count Haslang,	Earl of Hillsborough,
Baron Lynden,	Viscount Weymouth,
Marquis del Campo,	Viscount Stormont,
Baron Alvensleben,	Lord Macartney,
Baron Nilken Kutsleben,	General Conway,
Le Chevalier de Pinto,	Mr Fox,
Count Polon Liszkeritse,	Sir John Stepney,
Monsieur de Henebert,	Sir John Hort,
Mr Barth. Sidderrean,	Mr Woodford,
Mr de Agenow,	Mr Morton Eden,
Mr Adams,	Mr Thomas Walpole,
Prince Rezzonico,	Rev. Mr Dutens,

At the table of the Marquis of Lansdown a gentleman observed, that in the great business of the Commercial Treaty, which involved no less than the fate of the empire, there was a strange and uncommon silence in the country. On other and smaller questions the flame of opposition had spread with rapidity, but here there was no appearance of heat. "Sir," says the Marquis, "this is not one of those small alarms in which it is necessary to employ *faggots* and *foul breath* to stir up the *fire* of the people and to spread the flame by degrees—it is a magazine of gunpowder, and only requires to be touched with the lighted match to burst with an instantaneous explosion. God grant, he concluded, in this usual way, that it may not in that explosion shake us to the centre."

THE QUEEN's BIRTH-DAY.

Thursday being the anniversary of the day set apart for the celebration of her Majesty's birth, the court ceremonies were attended to with the usual *etiquette*.—The ringing of bells ushered in the day; and the firing of guns in St James's Park about noon, were answered by those at the Tower,

The Court, though not the most brilliant we have witnessed, by many degrees of comparison, was yet superb. Their Majesties, the Princess Elizabeth, and the Princess Augusta, came from the Queen's house to St James's at an early hour.—Among those who attended to pay their respects, were all the foreign Ministers, great Officers of State, and most of the principal Nobility, whose names we have not space to insert.

His Majesty was in a dress of the but's-wing colour; with a rich embroidery of gold and silver.

The Queen was dressed in a white and lemon satin, her petticoat was covered with crape, very handsomely trimmed in gold colour, and dark shades of velvet, with four or five broad stripes, at equal distances, of rich black lace.

The Princess Royal did not make her appearance, being much indisposed by a cold.

The Princess Augusta appeared extremely beautiful: her Highness's dress was a white sattin ground, with a small running of blue and gold, between a rich double column of white and gold tissue. The petticoat was entirely covered with rich embroidered crape, in a manner perfectly new, and very different to any thing we ever saw. The colours of the foil, the wreaths and pearls, &c. were suited to the various colours of the train, and disposed in a style of elegance and taste not to be described.

The Princess Elizabeth, in her present state of spirits and recovery, added much to the pleasure of the drawing-room; and like the bright star that once illumined the East, gave joy to [illegible] shepherds: her Highness's appearance was superb, polite, and amiable. Her dress was of white and gold, covered with embroidered crape, the ornaments were of purple and coloured foils, curiously dispersed, with strings of fine pearls, *en gros cordons*, and fine ostrich feathers, &c. &c.

BALL.

In the evening, the Ball-room was rich in a display of fine women;—the magnificient dresses, jewels, and beauty of whom, impressed every beholder.—The absence of the Prince of Wales was here felt more sensibly than in the Drawing-room;—the Ladies will at least assent to this position, for he was ever considered the life of the dance. The loss of the Princess Royal was also a general la-

Their Majesties and the Princesses Augusta and Elizabeth, proceeded by Lord Salisbury, and other Officers of State, entered soon after.—The King and Queen paid very gracious marks of respect to all the Ladies within the dancing circle.

A little past nine the Ball opened with Minuets,—the four first of which were danced in the following order:

Princess Augusta, Princess Elizabeth,	Duke Cumberland.
Coun. of Salisbury, Viscountess Fairford,	Lord Delawar.

Minuets were also danced by Lady Carolina Waldegrave,—Lady Elizabeth Tufton, Lady Ann Belasyse,—Lady F. Percival,—Lady M. Percival,—Hon. Miss Thynne,—Hon. Miss Pitt, Miss Gunning,—Miss Grace Frankland,—Miss Tywell, Miss Gideon,—Mrs Colvile, Miss Gage,—Miss Moses,—Lord Stafford,—Lord Galway,—Mr Edgecumbe.

The composition of the minuets reflect great honour on Mr Parsons:—the first possessed some charming passages:—of the fifth, we must also speak complimentary:—it was marked with spirit,—and the horns were introduced with a pleasing effect.

On the minuets being ended,—nine couple stood up for the country dances. The three first were,

Princess Augusta,	Duke of Cumberland,
Princess Elizabeth,	Lord Delaware,
Lord Salisbury,	Lord Stopford.

To these may be added, the names of Lady C. Waldegrave, Miss Thynne, Miss Gage, Miss Gideon, Miss Moses, &c.

The country dances were, "Good-morrow to your Night-cap"—"La Belle Catherine"—and the "German Spa." The Ball ended a quarter before twelve.

ILLUMINATIONS.

The subscription houses in the vicinity of St James's, were handsomely illuminated, particularly Weltjie's; but these, were in general, a recapitulation of what has been brought for some years past, Almack's excepted:—The front of this house displayed a Crown of party-coloured lamps;—on each side in buff lamps, C. R. was formed,—and at the two wings, this inscription appeared—

"*Foreign Ministers Club.*"

The Opera-house, and Mr Colman's Theatre made a pleasing display; amongst the Court tradesmen, the houses of France and Beckwith, in St Martin's-lane; Wakelin and Tayler's, Panton-street; King, King-street; and Roach and Co. Pall-mall; Hellsea, in Tavistock-street; and Hatchet, Long Acre, made the most conspicuous appearances in variegated lamps and devices.

Thursday died, the Hon. and Right Rev. Dr John Egerton, Lord Bishop of Durham.

The Bishop of Lincoln is to succeed the Bishop of Durham, deceased, which will cause several vacancies for promotions in the Ecclesiastical department.

We can inform the public, on unquestionable authority, that Mr Fawkner is upon his return from Portugal, without being able to bring the treaty between that kingdom and the Court of London to the desired conclusion!

It is now pretty certain that neither the Russian, German, Spanish, nor Portuguese Commercial Treaties will be concluded before the meeting of Parliament. The French, it is said, throw every obstacle in their power in the way; and neither of the above Courts is pleased at our having concluded the French Treaty without consulting them. It is asserted, that Spain is offended with France, for having executed this business without her consent.

Wednesday the Duke of Athol was at the Levee at St James's, and was introduced to the King on account of his acceding to the title of the Earl of Strange, which intitles him to a seat in Parliament as a British Peer.

Same day Sir John Sinclair, arrived at his house, Whitehall, from his travels abroad.

Lord North has been some days afflicted with an asthmatic complaint, but is considerably better.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, Jan. 20.

"The death of the Bishop of Durham affords a certain great *law* Lord a fresh instance of proving the present omnipotence of his political power, as there is no doubt but that his brother, the Bishop of Lincoln, will succeed to this most lucrative church dignity, which, besides a very extensive patronage, is reckoned at upwards of 18,000 l. *per annum!*

"The King's Speech has been under the consideration of two Cabinet Councils, but is not yet altogether agreed on. The members are said to be divided on two subjects, viz. the affairs of Ireland, and the commercial treaty; and a meeting is to be held to-morrow at Lord Thurlow's, for the purpose of reconciling all differences, previous to its being read at the Cockpit on Monday evening, where it is never introduced but in a *finished* state."

Mrs Farquharson, wife of Mr Alexander Farquharson accomptant, died here on Sunday morning.

The Lords of Session this day, advised a cause of general importance. It was the Bill of Advocation, John Innes writer to the signet, against Robert Donaldson writer to the signet, and Major Alexander Donaldson, complaining of a sentence of the Commissaries of Edinburgh, pronounced in a process of scandal, at their instance, against Mr Innes, for traducing the character of their father, the late Sheriff clerk of Nairnshire, and one of themselves, at the late election for that county. The Commissaries found the libel proven, and the defender liable in 100 l. of damages, restrictable to 10 l. if Mr Innes compeared in Court, and repeated and signed a palinode, and expences of process. The Lords spoke to the cause in two points of view. As to the merits of the question, the Court unanimously approved of the process, and amply vindicated the characters of the pursuers and their father. They therefore refused the bill, and found expences due. But on the second point, considering that the object of the process was not so much pecuniary consequences, as a vindication of the pursuers and their father's characters; they remitted the cause to the Commissaries, with instructions to alter their interlocutor, so far as to dispense with the palinode, and to modify the damages to 50 l. Sterling.

Yesterday, the High Court of Justiciary delayed, till Monday se'ennight, giving judgment on the relevancy of the indictment at the instance of Penrose Cumming, Esq; of Altyre, against the Rev. Mr William Leslie, minister of St Andrew's and Longbride, accused of perjury. It is expected, that, before that time, a question will be determined before the Court of Session, in the Renfrewshire politics, which will throw considerable light on the case of Mr Leslie.

The lighting of the lamps of this city and part of the suburbs for some time past, affords subject of just complaint. Sunday night, and last night particularly, scarce one lamp in twenty were burning at eight or nine o'clock, and many of these with only a single eye. Since the inhabitants are so severely assessed to support this necessary article of police, they are surely entitled to demand of the Commissioners of Lamps, that the Contractor should be obliged to do his duty in a proper manner.

On Saturday last, The Way to Keep Him, and The Agreeable Surprise, were performed to a very brilliant House, with the loudest marks of applause; and last night, The Heiress, with the Poor Soldier, were presented before an audience equally splendid and numerous, with universal approbation.—Due notice will be given of the repetition of the above pieces.

CORN LAWS.

The early hour at which we are now obliged to put this paper to press, prevented us from being so particular as we could have wished in last Saturday's paper, respecting what passed at the meeting of the Delegates named by the several Counties, Burghs, and Corporations in Scotland, relative to the proposed alterations of the Corn Laws. As this matter has been held by all parties of the last importance, we beg leave now to resume the subject, and to enter a little more into the detail of the business.

Mr *Stewart of Grandtully* (not *Sir John* as was mentioned by mistake in our last) said, that he wished, before any application was made for a new Corn Law, to hear the reasons Genilemen had to offer against the present law.

Mr *Gordon of Culvennan* rose next. He said, That his situation in the country had prevented him from having an opportunity to examine the facts in the circular letter; but that two of them in particular surprised him very much:—1st, It was said, the present Corn Law had caused an increase of importation, and a decrease of exportation, to an amazing degree. If this was really the case, it must be owing to an increased population, and consequent consumption, or to the distilleries, or the feeding of horses; for every person must be sensible, that agriculture had been extended, and had increased in an amazing degree since 1773; but that the Custom-house books were no exact rule for exportation; because, from his own local knowledge, considerable quantities of grain and meal were taken away from the southwest coast by the smugglers, of whom we had by far too many in Scotland. That also the vessels returning to England in the coasting trade generally only entered a few quarters, perhaps 20, at the Customhouse, and afterwards took on board 100, or more, without the knowledge of the Customhouse, that, by shewing their papers, they might save a great part of the anchorage, and other dues at the English ports. And there were many other similar deceptions in the Customhouse books.

2*d*, That Mr Erskine's tables ended where he wished they had begun, and he wished that judicious and accurate gentleman had continued them down to this time, to show the operation of the act 1773; for it would be very unwise to alter a law till its operation should be fully known.

He then begged to be informed, What was the cause of bringing forward this business at present? Were the poor starving; and the manufacturers and tradesmen complaining of the law? or, Were the rents falling, and the farmers turning bankrupts in a greater degree than common? He begged he might have satisfactory answers to these questions before he could be convinced of the propriety of meddling with the most delicate subject in legislation.

Mr *Erskine of Mar* being in a manner called upon by Mr Gordon, with respect to his tables of the fiars, said he could only give such as he was possessed of. He had, with much pains and trouble, procured returns from all Scotland, in the year 1777; but it was not to be expected a private Gentleman could be at the trouble and expence of procuring them for every year since; but he could inform the Gentlemen, from the Edinburgh fiars, that the average of the one and twenty last years exceeded the average from 1756 to 1776; and, from his knowledge of the subject, he had reason to believe, that the average of the last 14 years, since the passing the present corn-law, will be found to exceed that of the 14 years preceding. From this statement, Mr Erskine inferred, that the present corn-law had not had the effect to render grain cheaper in Scotland; and he agreed with the Chamber of Commerce of Glasgow, that it was certainly just to have the regulation for exportation and importation of corn comprised in one British act of Parliament, and as much assimilated in the mode of execution as the different circumstances of the country would admit of: And therefore wished it should be recommended to our members of Parliament, that in case the new law talked of for England should be brought into Parliament this session, that they would pay particular attention to it.

Mr *Buchan-Hepburn*, Advocate, in a speech of considerable length, took a very extensive view of the subject. He read to the meeting, from the Custom-house books, printed by order of the House of Commons, an exact statement of the quantities of grain exported from and imported into Great Britain, for a period of fourscore years; from the average of which it appeared, that, during that period, and before the present Corn Law, which passed in the 1773, and began its operation in the 1774, our exportation exceeded our importation to so great a degree as could hardly be credited, if the evidence of the fact was not proved beyond the possibility of a doubt. Since the year 1774, however, when the laws now in being took place, the case was very different. The farmers, who must be considered as the first manufacturers, and who deserved the greatest encouragement, as they manufactured that without which no other could exist, were in a much worse situation than any other body of men. Every manufacturer in Britain, besides the farmer, was certain of a consumpt for his commodity at a reasonable price, because foreigners could not bring it to the markets of this country without paying such duties as put it out of their power to undersell them. This was not the case with the farmer. It was very true, the law prohibited the importation of foreign grain, unless the prices of the different kinds of grain in this country arose to certain specific sums per quarter. But it was well known to every gentleman present, that this had been found very inadequate to the purpose. Frauds were daily committed here, as well as in England, to evade that salutary regulation; and it was impossible to prevent the commission of these frauds, unless some very material alterations were made in the Corn Law. Mr Buchan-Hepburn alluded to the case of the Sheriff-substitute of Renfrewshire, which we have have had frequent occasion to mention, as a very recent and remarkable instance of the truth of his assertion. He spoke in pretty severe terms of the resolutions entered into by the Manufacturers of the West Country, which he could not help observing, were destitute of candour, and calculated to alarm the country, as if the sole tendency of the proposed bill was to raise the price of grain. This, he could with truth declare, was far from being his intention; and he was persuaded he might, with equal justice, say the same of every gentleman who had taken an active concern in the business; their only motive being to secure a market for the product of the country, and at the same time to render the prices in every part of it as equal, and as little fluctuating as possible. The law, as it now stands, has a direct contrary tendency; for, while it is in the power of the Sheriff-substitute of each county to open the ports of that county upon a fictitious proof, as was done in the case of Renfrewshire, so much foreign grain may be hurried into these ports, and from thence carried both by land and water-carriage into other parts of the country, as totally to put a stagnation to the sale of our own growth. This, he said, was the case at this moment; for there was a Gentleman in the room who informed him, that he had brought two cargoes of grain from Caithness; one of which was carried to the Frith of Forth,

where he obtained a ready market for it; the other was sent to the Clyde, and there it remains unsold, at least, it was upon hand within these few weeks, when this information was given, owing, no doubt, to the markets there being glutted with grain from Ireland. Considering the farmers as manufacturers, which they unquestionably were, Mr Hepburn thought their situation particularly hard, and therefore well worthy of every protection. When any commodity becomes scarce in a foreign country, the manufacturers of this have it in their power to go to that market, and take the highest price they can procure for it. Should a great scarcity of grain prevail abroad, however, the Legislature would not allow the farmer to take the same advantage of a high market, for fear that the over solicitous desire of gain might induce him to export in such quantities as to occasion a dearth in Britain. The attention of the Legislature in this respect was exemplified in the scarcity which lately happened in France, where, for want of grass and hay, amazing numbers of their cattle were obliged to be killed, or perished for want of sustenance. This would have been an excellent opportunity for the farmers to have obtained great prices for their hay, and even to have made fortunes by it. But, to prevent a similar calamity from befalling this country, which no doubt would have been the case, had a free exportation of hay been allowed, the Legislature very wisely passed an act prohibiting all exportation whatever. Mr Hepburn, in the course of his speech, paid some handsome compliments to several gentlemen who had bestowed much time and attention to the business before the meeting; particularly to Mr Dirom of Banff, who, he said, had a publication very near ready for the press, which would put the matter in a clear and obvious point of view. Mr Dirom had favoured him with a perusal of the manuscript, and he read part of it, containing various interesting calculations, for the information of the meeting. Mr Hepburn concluded with stating, that the want of unity in the system of the Corn Laws was the cause of all the evils complained of; and he showed, that if Scotland should be restored to one district, as under the former law, the speculations of the corn-dealers upon both sides of the coast would be directed, in the first instance, to the state of the crop in Great Britain. If these speculations informed the dealers that there was a quantity equal to the food of the year, of our own production, they would purchase up the extra quantity sold by the farmer, more than the daily consumption required, at a price from 12 to 15 per cent. below the importation price, with a certainty of a reasonable profit, by selling the grain so purchased about one half per cent. below the importation price; and they would venture to ask no more, lest the ports should be opened, and their whole profit lost, by being undersold by foreign grain, if the ports should be opened. If, on the other hand, the home quantity was really short of the food of the year, this fact would be known to the corn-dealers, and to them only, before this season, that is by the month of January at farthest; and they would make their purchases abroad before any alarm was given, either in the British or foreign market, which would prevent the price from rising either at home or abroad; and in that way, even in scarce years, the price would be more reasonable.—Mr Hepburn stated, that in the 1782, from this alarm, the price had rose, both at home and abroad, much sooner, and to a greater height, than would otherwise have been the case. At present, although there was meal to spare upon the east coast at a moderate price, that is, at a price below the importation price, as fixed by the Legislature, yet the dealers durst not venture to send it to the west, where it could still be sold below the importation price, because the ports might be opened in some one part of the Clyde, which in fact opened the whole; and meal brought from Ireland, upon an Irish bounty of about 1 s. 5 d. per boll of eight stone, undersold the Scotch meal. Mr Hepburn begged to know why every county in Scotland should be a separate and independent kingdom as to grain, and united as to all other manufactures? When the Irish propositions were agitated, two years ago, countervailing duties, to protect our own manufactures, were called for. Why should grain be left unprotected? It was so in fact, by a fraudulent execution of the present law, against the true intent and meaning of the statute. The raisers of corn were in *pari casu* with other manufacturers; they paid a heavy excise upon every article of their daily consumption, in the same proportion as the weaver; and this marked the distinction betwixt grain and cattle. The last in a manner produced themselves. One herd could manage an extensive breeding farm, to the depopulation of the country; but to produce grain required a great number of hands. Mr Hepburn stated from Mr Dirom's papers, that 25,000 hands, young and old, were formerly employed in producing the grain that Great Britain exported yearly at an average, from the Union to the 1765. These hands were lost; that is, if the exportation could be brought back to be as much in favour of Great Britain, as in that long period, that additional number would be employed, and half a million of money annually brought into the kingdom. It seemed, therefore, an object of great national importance to reconsider this matter; and concluded with seconding Mr Erskine's motion.

The *Lord Advocate* spoke next. His Lordship said, it was not with an intention to deliver any opinion upon the subject, that he had attended the meeting. It was in order to receive instruction; because, in all probability, he would be called upon, by his duty as a member of Parliament, to deliver his sentiments in another place. He could not however, sit silent, and allow such unjustifiable freedoms as had been taken by the Gentleman who had opened the debate, as well as by the Gentleman who spoke last, against the resolutions published by the various bodies of men in the West Country, to pass without taking some notice of them. These Gentlemen complained, that they had a tendency to spread an alarm through the country. His Lordship deemed they had any such tendency; or, if they had, these Gentlemen themselves were the sole occasion of it. The matter did not originate with the Gentlemen of the West Country. They had no intention to volunteer in offering objections against the Corn Laws as they at present stand; but, when they were called upon by the Gentlemen of the East, to give their opinions upon the subject, they did so; and they did it like men, with temper and with candour. The Gentlemen have talked a great deal about Manufacturers, and would no doubt have it believed, that what they are pleased to call alarm and clamour, is all to be attributed to the different meetings of Manufacturers in Glasgow, Paisley, and the neighbourhood. This was mere affectation. His Lordship, observed, that he then held in his hand, and he had no doubt most of the Gentlemen present had perused them, the resolutions of the Chamber of Commerce and Manufacturers of Glasgow. Were these resolutions calculated to inflame the minds of the people? He denied they had any such tendency; on the contrary, they contained fair, dispassionate, and candid reasoning on the subject; as, indeed, most of the resolutions from that part of the country did. But, why do the Gentlemen shew so much anxiety to confine their arguments entirely to the Manufacturers, as if they were the only people who wished to oppose their favourite scheme of altering the Corn Laws? Did not the Landed Gentlemen of Lanarkshire, Renfrewshire, Dunbartonshire, Argyleshire, and indeed all the counties in the west of Scotland, by their unanimous resolutions, discover an equal aversion to the proposed alterations with the manufacturing part of the country? It was evident they had; and therefore it was perfectly idle for Gentlemen to pretend to argue, that no body of men opposed their scheme but the Manufacturers in the West. His Lordship said, he had set out with observing, that he did not mean, in this place, to give any opinion upon the subject. He still remained of the same sentiments. But, having thought himself called upon to say so much, in answer to what he could not help feeling as rather uncandid on the part of those Gentlemen who had chosen to attack the conduct of the different bodies of men in the West, he would now submit to the meeting his doubts concerning the propriety of the proposed measure. The Corn Laws, as they at present stand, have been in existence since the year 1773. They are now objected to, on account of supposed frauds in their execution. One instance has been adduced, and only one; that of the Sheriff-substitute of Renfrewshire But no mischief whatever ensued from this crime, if it was a crime; because the Sheriff-depute, before the ports were opened, in consequence of the judgment of his Substitute, took another proof, and in consequence of it reversed the former decision, and continued the ports shut. His Lordship, however, observed, that even this judgment of the Sheriff-depute was also complained of to the Board of Customs, as Mr Solicitor General well knew, the matter having come through both their hands in their official capacity. But, whichever of these decisions were right was immaterial in the present argument, as it plainly shewed, that, even as the law now stands, should the Sheriff-substitute, either through design or accident, commit a wrong, the remedy was easy; it was only necessary to apply to the Sheriff-depute, and he would give redress, as was done in the instance so often alluded to. The Lord Advocate, likewise, could not help observing, that the Gentlemen who had taken the chief part in conducting this business, had not exhibited such materials for the consideration of the meeting as might have been expected. A great deal had been said about calculations which have already made their appearance, and of others which were soon to be published. His Lordship said, he should pay every attention to whatever information the Gentlemen should think proper to produce. But, at present, he could not see any thing sufficient upon which the meeting could be enabled to form a decided opinion. It was not enough to say, that the principle of the law was wrong; or, that the mode of executing it was liable to fraud and error. Both these should not only have been pointed out, but specific remedies proposed; nay, in a matter of such importance, and where Gentlemen seemed so much dissatisfied with a law that had been in operation for so many years, it would have been proper, that heads of a new bill should be drawn up, and submitted to the consideration of the country at large. He owned he did not see the necessity for this, especially at a time when the nation was blessed with peace and plenty, and manufactures in a very flourishing state: Nothing but the greatest urgency could justify a measure of this kind, and he was by no means satisfied that any such at present existed. With respect to what had been thrown out by the last Speaker, of a cargo of grain being in the Clyde unsold, he could not take upon him to say how the fact stood. But he held in his hand a letter, which he only received by last post, wherein it is stated, that notwithstanding their having had an importation of Irish meal for two months past, oatmeal sold in their market at 13 d. per peck. What sort of grain it was which the Gentleman's alluded to, he could not say. Perhaps it was damaged, and consequently worth nothing. But he would take it upon him to bargain with that Gentleman, or any other Gentleman present, to pay them a shilling per peck for as much good marketable oatmeal as they chuse to send into the Clyde.

Sir *John Dalrymple*, Baron of Exchequer, insisted, that the circumstance which had been proved, and admitted upon all hands, of the Sheriff-substitute of Renfrewshire having, upon a fictitious proof, certified a falsehood, in order to get the ports opened for the importation of grain into that county, was reason sufficient for the Landholders of Scotland to apply to Parliament for an alteration of the Corn Laws. Sir John said, he knew a Sheriff-substitute who had a salary of 10 l. a-year, and was not worth 10 l. in the world. Could it be supposed that such a person would resist a bribe? Certainly not. If it was for the interest of the merchant to have the ports opened, he would tell this Sheriff-substitute, "Sir, I know you have only a salary "of 10 l. a-year; but, if you will coincide with "my ideas, and give me such a sentence as I re-"quire, you shall have a present of 200 l." Where is the Sheriff-substitute who could resist such a temptation? He did not believe there was one. Upon such terms, he was persuaded, they would become all rogues together; and that the Landed Interest might be essentially hurt, and Government, at the same time, defrauded of great sums of money; for, nothing was more common, especially in the West Country, than, after foreign grain had been brought into the country upon false pretences, to export it again, and receive the bounty as if it had been the growth of this country.

Mr Gordon of Culvenan, Stewart-depute of Kirkcudbright, did not rise in vindication of the Sheriff-substitutes. He had no substitute himself. He acted both as depute and substitute, and therefore must consider what had been thrown out as an attack on himself. He could, however, assure the meeting, that hitherto no bribe had been offered to him, and consequently he was still uncorrupted. How far he should be able to resist the temptation, were it to be offered, was not for him to determine. No man had his standing in his own hand. But he hoped God would grant him so much grace, as to enable him to refuse any money which should be offered to him for the purpose of making him swerve from the duties of his office. He had indeed heard of some people in elevated situations, having accepted of bribes; but he had likewise heard of poor men, in very low stations, having had the virtue to reject such bribes with disdain, and he hoped and trusted there were even some Sheriff-substitutes who stood in that predicament. We indeed ought all to pray, not to be led into temptation; for the greatest of us knew not when our strength might fail: But there was no reason for suspecting either Sheriffs or substitutes in the present case; and the execution of the present law must remain with them till we had regular quarter-sessions, as in England; but perhaps it might be amended.

Mr *Solicitor General Dundas*, Chairman, begged Gentlemen would keep to the point before the meeting, and not indulge themselves in extraneous matter.

Mr *James Ferrier* writer to the signet, observed, that when he had the honour of attending a former general meeting of Landholders, he heard it mentioned as a reason for the defects in the present Corn Laws, that they had been hurried through the House, rather than lose the then session of Parliament. He did not think there was any necessity for running a similar risk upon the present occasion; and, therefore, as Gentlemen had assured the meeting, that a bill for adjusting the Corn Laws of England was meant to be brought in the ensuing session of Parliament, he thought it would be prudent for the Landed Interest of Scotland to delay any further proceedings in the business till they should see the English bill; and have time maturely to deliberate, whether such a one would be proper to be adopted for this country likewise.

Mr *Archibald Campbell* Advocate, spoke next, and entered into a very extensive discussion of the subject. Want of room prevents us from following this Gentleman through his various ingenious and forcible arguments. In answer to Mr Buchan Hepburn, and other Gentlemen who seemed to be at a loss to account for the difference in the quantity of grain exported now and in former periods, observed, that though Mr Buchan Hepburn had been very accurate on this head, previous to the establishment of the Corn Laws now in being, yet he had not brought down his calculations to a later æra.—Mr Campbell, however, was willing to allow that Gentleman the full force of his argument, even upon the supposition, that the exportation of grain had greatly decreased, though no evidence whatever was laid before the meeting to establish the fact.—He thought it was to be attributed to the happy extension of our commerce and manufactures, which naturally introduced luxury, and made it necessary to throw many fields, which were formerly employed in raising corn, into grass, for the sustenance of horses and black cattle. This, however, he conceived to be much in favour of the country. It plainly showed, that we were fast emerging from the poor and humiliating state in which we formerly stood in the eyes of other nations; and would render it next to impossible that we should experience in future, what in more remote times we no doubt were in danger of, a famine. It was idle, therefore, for Gentlemen to talk of laws being necessary now to prevent such a calamity; for, so long as commerce and manufactures flourished, it was not to be imagined we could ever be in want of provisions. In former times, he acknowledged this was to be dreaded. But, for what reason? Then we had nothing to give in exchange. The case was very different now. By the industry and skill of our manufacturers we had something to go to market with, and, if any disaster should unhappily befall our crops, the product of their exertions could not fail of procuring corn to us from foreign countries. Mr Campbell seemed, upon the whole, to be against any restrictions whatever being continued upon the Corn Trade; but that the ports should be constantly open for the reception of all sorts of grain from every part of the world.

Mr *Buchan-Hepburn* said a few words in explanation.

Mr *Macdowall* of Logan thought himself called upon, from what had fallen from the Lord Advocate, to mention, that there was a plan before the meeting for the proposed alteration in the Corn Laws, by which it was meant, that the executive power should be taken out of the hands of the Sheriff-substitutes, and lodged with the Court of Session or Exchequer, who were to fix the prices of grain over all Scotland, four times in the year, upon a proof taken in six of the most efficient counties for the growth of grain, compared with six of the counties which consumed most grain.

Mr *Johnston of Alva* was for adopting the idea thrown out by Mr Ferrier. He knew well, that many bills passed through the House of Commons as mere jobs. Perhaps the English Corn Laws, proposed to be brought forward, might be one of them. He was therefore against rashly adopting any measure without mature deliberation, and he thought the Landed Interest of Scotland should suspend their further proceeding in the business till they had an opportunity of examining with attention the principles upon which the English bill was founded.

Mr *Solicitor General Dundas* then proposed to put the vote, Whether the Meeting should now agree to apply to the Scots members of both Houses as originally proposed by Mr Erskine; or delay the farther consideration of the business to a future day? When,

Sir *James Hunter-Blair* rose and said, that, as Delegate from the county of Ayr, he was ready to deliver the opinion of that county on the subject now before the meeting; but, as he had received no authority from his constituents to vote in any question, he must beg leave to decline doing so upon the present occasion.

The Lord Advocate, Delegate from the county of Dunbarton, said he was in the same predicament with Sir James Hunter Blair; but declared, that though his instructions had empowered him to vote in the present question, he would not do it, as he did not chuse to pledge himself, by that vote, as to what line he should adopt when the matter came before the House of Commons.

Owing, we presume, to a fundamental error in the constitution of this meeting, in not chusing a Clerk as well as a Chairman, no sederunt of the members present was taken; consequently no roll was to call. The meeting, therefore, rose very abruptly; the Chairman only informing them, that he hoped the respective Delegates would inform their constituents of the conversation which had that day passed.

REPORT *of the* Quantities of Meal *brought into the Meal Market of Edinburgh, with the prices at which it sold, Jan.* 23. 1787.

Lothian oat-meal,	85	bolls.
South Country ditto,	330	bolls.

	s.	d.	
Best Lothian oat-meal sold at	15	0	per boll.
Second ditto,	15	0	per boll.
Third ditto,	14	6	per boll.
Best South Country ditto,	14	3	per boll.
Second ditto,	13	9	per boll.
Third ditto,	13	3	per boll.
Best meal sold by retail at	1	04	per peck.
Second ditto,	1	0	per peck.
Third ditto,	0	11	per peck.

State of the Thermometer since our last:

		THERMOMETER.
Saturday, Jan. 20.	8 o'clock, P. M.	40
Sunday, —— 21.	8 —— A. M.	44
	8 —— P. M.	42
Monday, —— 22.	8 —— A. M.	35
	8 —— P. M.	38
Tuesday, —— 23.	8 —— A. M.	41

ERRATA—In Mr Kerr's letter to Mr Whiteworth in our last, line 12th from the end, for I *cannot help thinking*, read I *cannot think*.

ARRIVED AT LEITH,

Jan. 22. Fanny, Black, from Inverkeithing, with coals.
Mally, Bryce, from Montrose, with goods.
Rose, West, from Banff, with ditto.
Peggy, Mill, from M'Duff, with ditto.
Robert, Smith, from Stornaway, with herrings.
Hopewell, M'Kenzie, from ditto, with ditto.
Borrowstounness, Auld, from Kirkcaldy, with staves.
23. Jean and Janet, Sutherland, from Kirkwall, with goods.
Four sloops with coals.

SAILED,

Elizabeth, Stevens, for Dundee, with sundry goods.
Jean, Ferrier, for Glasgow, with ditto.
Margaret, Arthur, for ditto, with ditto.

ARRIVED AT GRANGEMOUTH,

Jan. 16. Constant Anne, Lough, from Lynn, with barley.
Fame, Johnstone, from ditto, with ditto.
18. Good Intent, Miller, from ditto, with ditto.
John and William, Brodie, from Leith for Glasgow.
Friends Increase, Niven, from ditto for ditto, sundries.
Friendship, Frater, from Limekills, with beef, &c.
18. Active, Jamieson, from Borrowstounness for Glasgow.
22. Margaret, Arthur, from Leith for ditto, with ditto.

SAILED,

Jan. 17. Philadelphia, Groom, for Lynn, in ballast.
18. Friends, Hall, for Clay, in ditto.
Providence, Ross, for Glasgow, with goods.
20. Stirling, Graham, for London, with goods.
Hope, Charles, for Borrowstounness, with barley.

PRICES OF GRAIN AT HADDINGTON, JAN. 19.

	First.	Second.	Third.
Wheat,	19 s. 0 d.	18 s. 0 d.	17 s. 0 d.
Barley,	16 0	15 0	14 0
Oats,	13 9	12 6	11 0
Peafe,	17 0	16 0	——

"SIR, *Poole, Dec.* 11. 1786.

I Have much pleasure in forwarding you the enclosed letter, which is just given me for that purpose, by a patient of your's, *a very respectable character* (Mr Robert Harvey, shipbuilder of Hamworthy, near this place) who bought your Drops of me, and has obtained a perfect cure of a very afflicting complaint, which does you much credit in this town and neighbourhood, where he is universally esteemed.

"I remain, Sir,

"Your very humble servant,

To Mr John Hayman, Great Marlboro'-street, London. JOSEPH MOORE."

Hamworthy, opposite Poole, Dorsetshire, Dec. 11. 1786.

"SIR,

"HAVING been through a course of your Drops with success, and wishing to point out the same relief to others, I am impelled to send you this for publication.

"For the last five years I was severely afflicted with the inward and outward piles, arising, I apprehend, from a scorbutic habit, to which I was very subject in my youth; they frequently discharged great quantities of blood, and tormented me exceedingly.

"Thus situated, I had recourse to your Drops, the very first bottle of which gave me ease; and I am happy to confess, that, by a continuance of seven more, my complaint entirely left me. I further declare, in justice to your preparation, that my health at the present moment is, in all respects, better than for many years past.

"I am, Sir,

"Your very humble servant,

ROBERT HARVEY."

To Mr HAYMAN, London.

HAYMAN's MAREDANT's DROPS, are distinguished by having his name and residence, viz. "I. HAYMAN, *Marlbro' street*," engraved in the Government label, denominating the duty on each bottle, printed at the Stamp-Office, by order of the Commissioners, to secure his property, and the health of the afflicted, against counterfeits; and thus labelled, they are sold price 3 s. 5 d. per bottle, by Messs. HUSBAND, ELDER, and CO. Edinburgh; Mr A. M'Donald, Glasgow; Messs. Morrison and Son, Perth; Mr R. Garden, Aberdeen; Mr A. Wylie, Dumfries; and by some licensed Vender of prepared Medicines in every town in Great Britain.

Meeting of Duntroon's Creditors.

A General Meeting of the Creditors of NEIL CAMPBELL, Esq; of Duntroon, is hereby called, to be held in the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Monday the 12th of February 1787, at one o'clock afternoon, on a matter of importance.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of THOMAS NIMMO, late Victual and Spirit Dealer at Blackgrange.

ROBERT BANKS Junior, accomptant in Stirling, Truſtee upon the ſaid Thomas Nimmo's ſequeſtrated eſtate, hereby requires the whole Creditors to meet at Stirling, upon Monday the 12th day of February next, at twelve o'clock noon, within the houſe of Thomas Paterſon, in order to receive their ſecond dividend. At ſame time, a full ſtate of the Truſtee's intromiſſions and of the bankrupt's funds will be laid before them.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of SIMON FRASER junior, Merchant in Inverneſs.

JAMES MACDONALD Merchant in Inverneſs, Truſtee for the ſaid Creditors, hereby intimates, That at a General Meeting of the ſaid creditors, adjourned till the 28th day of December laſt, when a ſtate of the debts which have been recovered, and of the bankrupt's effects that have been converted into money, within nine months of the date of the ſequeſtration, with a ſcheme of diviſion of the free produce of the money ſo recovered, among the ſeveral creditors, who have proven their debts, in terms of the act of Parliament; which ſtates and ſchemes, together with a general ſtate of the bankrupt's affairs, lie in the hands of the truſtee for the inſpection of the creditors, or their agents, till the 10th February next, when a general meeting of the creditors is to be held in the houſe of George Beverly, vintner in Inverneſs, at twelve o'clock noon, to receive ſuch dividends, as will not be called for before then, and to give ſuch directions to the truſtee, as may be neceſſary for the future management of the Eſtate—all in terms of the ſtatute.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of JOHN MATHIE, Merchant in Greenock.

THAT at a meeting of the ſaid Creditors, held within the houſe of John M'Keehney, vintner in Greenock, on the 17th inſtant, for the purpoſe of chuſing an interim factor upon his ſequeſtrated eſtate, in terms of an appointment of Lord Braxfield, as Ordinary officiating on the bills; they unanimouſly appointed the ſaid John Mathie to be interim factor upon his own eſtate, with the powers contained in the ſtatute in that behalf; and they appointed a general meeting of the Creditors to be held at the ſame place on the 6th of March next, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpoſe of chuſing a truſtee on the ſaid ſequeſtrated eſtate.—And the ſaid interim factor having, in terms of the ſtatute, applied to the Sheriff of Renfrew, he by interlocutor of the 19th inſtant, appointed Saturday the 27th current, and the ſame day in each of the three ſucceeding weeks, for the examination of the bankrupt and his family, and others acquainted with his affairs, and that within the Court-hall, at twelve o'clock noon of each of theſe days.

Of which this public notification is given, for the information of all concerned.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS, AND AN INN TO LET.

THERE is to be a Meeting of the Creditors of the deceaſed ALEXANDER ROBERTSON late vintner in Kinghorn, held there on Monday the 5th day of February, by twelve o'clock noon, when it is requeſted that all concerned will attend, by themſelves, or their doers properly authoriſed. At ſame time, the Inn poſſeſſed by the ſaid A. Robertſon is to be let, and may be entered to now or at Whitſunday. Propoſals to be given in to Mr Fowler, the proprietor, in Kinghorn, or Mr Robertſon, Black Bull Inn, Edinburgh, betwixt and ſaid 5th February.

It is alſo requeſted, that all who have claims upon the ſaid A. Robertſon will lodge the ſame with Mr Fowler before

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of JOSHUA CAMPBELL, Muſician in Glaſgow.

BY deſire of ſundry of the ſaid Creditors, a general meeting of the Creditors is hereby appointed, in terms of the ſtatute of the 23d George III. chap. 18. entitled, "An "act for rendering the payment of Creditors more equal and "expeditious in that part of Great Britain called Scotland," &c. to be held upon Friday the 16th day of February next, at one o'clock afternoon, within the houſe of Mrs Pollock vintner, behind the Exchange, Glaſgow, in order to remove the preſent truſtees on the ſequeſtrated eſtates, real and perſonal of the ſaid Joſhua Campbell, and to take meaſures for electing another truſtee or truſtees in their room; and alſo to conſider of and determine upon other matters of importance, to the intereſt of the Creditors in general.

And the preſent truſtees are hereby required to attend the ſaid meeting, and to bring along with them, and lay before the meeting, the minutes of the former meetings of the Creditors, with a ſtate of the funds realized, ſhowing how the ſame are ſecured, and to come prepared to ſhow to the meeting, what meaſures they have taken in the management of the truſt affairs.

BY ORDER OF THE HONOURABLE

Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms,

THERE is to be expoſed to public roup and ſale, at the Cuſtomhouſes of the Ports, upon the reſpective days after mentioned, at twelve o'clock noon each day,

Sundry Parcels of Tea, Wine, Brandy, Rum, Geneva, Aquavitæ, Sugar, and others, lately condemned in his Majeſty's Court of Exchequer.

MONTROSE, Wedneſday, 24th—113 gallons geneva; 45 fir deals; 249 lib. counterfeit halfpence; a boat and her materials to be ſold entire.

ABERDEEN, Friday 26th—683 gallons rum; 414½ gallons geneva; 280½ gallons brandy; 50 gallons ſpruce beer, 11 gallons red French wine; 2½ gallons white Portugal wine, &c. the hull of the ſloop Charlotte of Newburgh, and one open boat, to be broken up.

GLASGOW, Tueſday, 30th—43 gallons aquavitæ, 17 gallons brandy; 8 gallons geneva; 3 barrels white herrings.

PORT-GLASGOW, Wedneſday, 31ſt—325 gallons rum; 77 gallons geneva; 24 buſhels Iriſh ſalt.

GREENOCK, Thurſday, February 1ſt—581 gallons rum; 6 cwt. and 38 pounds coffee.

AYR, Saturday, 3d—666 gallons brandy; 72 gallons geneva; 174 lib. tea; 639 lib. coffee-berries; a ſmall open boat to be ſold entire.

STRANRAER, Monday, 5th—1590½ gallons brandy; 1028½ gallons geneva; 652½ gallons rum; 34 gallons Liſbon and Sherry wines; 5 lib. tea; the lugger Buffallo, with her furniture and apparel, (to be broken up).

WIGTON, Wedneſday 7th—105 gallons brandy; 53 gallons geneva; 3 gallons rum; 74 lib. tea; 4½ gallons red French wine; 6½ gallons red Portugal wine; a parcel of ſugar, vinegar, figs, raiſins, &c.; the Tartar cutter, (to be broken up); a manx boat, and the ſmack Mary, to be ſold entire.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT, Friday 9th—246½ gallons geneva; 354 gallons rum; 362½ gallons brandy; 2½ gallons red French wine; 1½ gallon Spaniſh white wine; a parcel of figs, raiſins, and 464 lib. ſugar; a ſmack, with her furniture, to be ſold entire.

OBAN, Saturday 10th—The ſloop Lilly, and the ſloop Jean, with their furniture and apparel, (to be broken up).

AT LONDON—FOR LEITH,
THE BRIG,
MARGARET AND ANNE,
ALEXANDER COMB Maſter,
Is now taking in goods for Leith, and will ſail the 25th inſtant.—She loads at the Glaſgow Wharf.

Leith, 11th January 1787.

HOPE PARK.

TO be Sold by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, on Thurſday the 25th January, 1787, at ſix o'clock afternoon.

Mr RIODEL'S HOUSE AT HOPE PARK, with Coach-houſe, Stable, and other office-houſes, and about two acres of ground.

For particulars, apply to the proprietor, or to Mr Bilkine, clerk to the ſignet.

By Order of the Right Honourable the Lord Provoſt, the Magiſtrates and Council of the City of Edinburgh.

THERE is to be expoſed to Sale by public roup, in the Laigh Council Houſe, on Wedneſday the 31ſt day of January inſtant, at five o'clock afternoon,

That Shop lying on the eaſt ſide of North Bridge Street, as preſently poſſeſſed by Alexander Laidlaw, Tin Plate Worker, with the Laigh Shop below the ſame.

The articles of roup to be ſeen at the City Clerks Office.

Ground at Leith to be feued.

THERE is to be feued out, by public roup, in Mrs Sarsfield's, on the Shore of Leith, on the 26th January 1787, at ſix evening,

Theſe YARDS or AREAS lying betwixt the Horſe Wynd and the Sheep-head Wynd in Leith, with the two ranges of houſes built on part of ſaid areas, preſently poſſeſſed by Mrs Martin grocer, Alexander Wilſon, and others.

This property runs 70 feet alongſt St Andrew's Street, and has a greater front to St Giles Street; and being ſituated within a few yards of the Harbour, is well calculated either for building on, or for the purpoſe of a manufactory.

Perſons inclining to purchaſe before the day of ſale, may apply to Alexander Neilſon writer in Leith.

Houſes in Nicolſon's Street.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within John's Coffeehouſe in Edinburgh, upon Monday the 5th day of February next, betwixt the hours of five and ſix afternoon, and entered to at Whitſunday firſt.

The Ground Storey of the TENEMENT, being the ſecond beyond Nicolſon's Square, upon the weſt ſide of the Street, poſſeſſed as a dwelling-houſe and ſhop by Daniel Anderſon, carver.

Alſo, *The firſt and ſecond Flats* of ſaid Tenement, conſiſting each of a good dining-room, three bed rooms, kitchen, cloſets, &c. as poſſeſſed by Mrs Moncrieff and Mr Scott.

There is a cellar and garret to each houſe, with a bleaching-green belonging to the property, and ſeveral conveniencies in the back grounds.

The whole will be ſold together or ſeparately, as purchaſers incline. The ground ſtorey is well ſituated, and may eaſily be converted into good ſhops.

The articles of roup and title-deeds are to be ſeen in the hands of James Dalgleiſh writer, Sellers's Cloſe, to whom any perſon inclining a private bargain may apply.

The ſubjects to be ſeen every lawful day betwixt twelve and two o'clock.

HOUSES FOR SALE.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Monday the 29th day of January 1787, between the hours of five and ſix afternoon,

That TENEMENT of LAND lying at the foot of the Candlemakerrow, Edinburgh, with ſtables behind the ſame, as preſently poſſeſſed by Andrew Scott ſtabler, and others.

Alſo, that TENEMENT of LAND lying in the Candlemakerrow, immediately to the ſouth of the plot of ground in Merchant Street, and conſiſting of three flats and garrets, &c. and is preſently poſſeſſed by George Callender, wright, and his tenants, and will be ſold in flats, or ſuch lots as purchaſers ſhall incline.

The entry to the whole ſubjects will be at Whitſunday next, and any perſons inclining to purchaſe may apply to William Braidwood, merchant, Graſs-market, James Small, ſhoemaker, Potterrow, and John Sommerville, writer in Edinburgh, Truſtees for the creditors of the ſaid George Callender, who have power to conclude a private bargain, and will ſhow the title-deeds.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within John's Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, on Wedneſday the 31ſt day of January current, between the hours of five and ſix afternoon, and entered to at Whitſunday next 1787,

The two Dwelling-houſes which form the weſt ſide of Paterſon's Court, Broughton, with ſeveral convenient offices thereto belonging; one preſently ſet to a genteel tenant, at 15l. per annum, and the other occupied by the proprietor.

From its vicinity to the New Town, the ſituation of the place is too well known to make it neceſſary to particularize the local advantages it poſſeſſes, excluſive of being out of the new extended royalty.

Any perſon inclining to purchaſe by private bargain, may apply before the day of ſale to Mr William Burnet, the proprietor, the ſouthmoſt houſe within the Court, or to Thomas Rattray, writer in Edinburgh, who will ſhew the title-deeds.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within John's Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 24th day of January curt. betwixt the hours of five and ſix afternoon,

That DWELLING-HOUSE, near the head of Forreſter's Wynd in Edinburgh, which belonged to, and was poſſeſſed by the late Mr Leonard Urquhart writer to the ſignet, and which conſiſts of ſix fire rooms, four light cloſets, kitchen, two cellars, and other conveniencies.—The whole are inſured upon the old plan with the Edinburgh Friendly Inſurance, and the premium is paid up.

The purchaſer's entry to be at Whitſunday next, or ſooner, if agreeable.

The progreſs and conditions of ſale may be ſeen by applying to Charles Steuart, writer to the ſignet, with whom all perſons who have claims upon Mr Urquhart, are deſired to lodge notes of the ſame; and thoſe who are debtors to him will order payment, he having powers to diſcharge them.

Natural Woods and Nurſery Trees TO BE SOLD.

THE whole NATURAL WOODS on the Eſtate of STOBHALL, lying within ſeven miles of the town of Perth, will be expoſed to Sale by public roup, within the village of Cargill, near by the woods, on Thurſday the 25th day of January curt. at twelve o'clock noon.—The Woods are pretty extenſive, and conſiſt of Oak principally, together with Aſh, Elm, Planetree and Birch.

Alſo, the TREES in the Nurſery at Strelity, on the ſaid eſtate of Stobhall, which are fit for planting out, and conſiſt principally of Aſh, Elm, Beech, Plane, and Liburnum.

David Gellatly ground-officer over the eſtate, reſiding in Cargill, will ſhow the woods; the gardener reſiding on the ſpot will ſhow the Nurſery; and Patrick Aliſon of Newhall, Eſq; by Cupar of Angus, or William Lumſdaine clerk to the ſignet, will ſhow the articles of roup, and inform as to other particulars.

HOUSE, ST JAMES's SQUARE.

TO BE SOLD OR LET,

And to be entered to at Whitſunday next,

THE HOUSE in St James's Square, belonging to John Campbell, writer to the ſignet, poſſeſſed by Miſs Baine, ſucceſſor to Mrs Billingſley.

In the ground floor is a kitchen, which is arch'd with brick, 25 feet by 16½, two rooms, cloſets, and larder;—the ſecond floor conſiſts of a handſome dining-room, 25 feet by 16½, and 13 feet high, with a bow window to the ſouth, and a parlour 20 feet by 16;—in the third floor is a drawing-room, and large bed-room, with a light cloſet, and if neceſſary, the drawing-room may be enlarged at a ſmall expence;—in the fourth floor are two large bed-rooms, and a ſmaller one, a light cloſet and a water cloſet; above, is an excellent attic floor, one of the rooms 16 feet ſquare, with a Venetian window; and further accommodations may be had, by fitting up garrets above the attic floor. Beſides the ſtair leading to the drawing-room, there is a back ſtair which communicates to the whole houſe.

There is a piece of ground behind the houſe, and other conveniencies for a family.

The whole is built and finiſhed in the moſt ſubſtantial manner, and free from ſmoke. The ſituation is moſt deſirable, having an extenſive proſpect, and being without the Royalty, is free of taxes. The houſe holds feu of Mr Twedie.

A Coach-houſe and Stable may be had, if wanted.

HOUSES IN EDINBURGH.

TO be SOLD within the Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Friday the 2d day of February next, between the hours of ſix and ſeven afternoon,

The DWELLING-HOUSE, being the third ſtorey of Patterſon's back Court, Lawnmarket, conſiſting of dining-room, drawing-room, four bed rooms, kitchen, and ſundry other conveniences, with two garrets, one of them having a fire place, and two cellars, one of them fitted up with catacombs, as ſometime poſſeſſed by Lady Campbell of Lochpell, and preſently by Mr Anthony Barclay, writer to the ſignet. This houſe has an agreeable proſpect to the north, and is inſured in the Edinburgh Friendly Inſurance Office to the value of 3300 l. Scots, upon the old eſtabliſhment.

Alſo, That DWELLING-HOUSE within itſelf, in the middle of the Anchor Cloſe, conſiſting of a dining-room, a drawing-room, three bed rooms, three light and two dark cloſets, a kitchen, with two cellars, a water-pipe, and other conveniencies, as preſently poſſeſſed by Mr Inglis, clerk to the bills; and two cellars belonging to ſaid houſe, poſſeſſed by Donald M'Lean, merchant in Edinburgh.—This houſe has alſo a proſpect to the north.

If this houſe is not ſold, it is to be let from Whitſunday next.

N. B. The houſes are to be ſeen on Mondays and Wedneſdays, betwixt the hours of eleven forenoon and two afternoon.

For farther particulars application may be made to Allan M'Dougall, writer to the ſignet.

SALE OF LANDS, MELROSE PARISH, ROXBURGH-SHIRE.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the houſe of David Kyle vintner, Melroſe, upon Saturday the 3d February 1787, at two o'clock afternoon, by the Truſtees of Thomas Martin, portioner in Gattonſide, for behoof of his creditors,

ALL and HAILL theſe Lands, Outfield and Infield, of the Lands of GATTONSIDE, lying above and below the high road from Gattonſide to Drygrange bridge; alſo the lands in the Faughs, with an incloſure in the haugh below the town. Likewiſe, the haill houſes, gardens, orchards and others, in and about the town of Gattenſide, belonging to the ſaid Thomas Martin; all within the pariſh and ſhire aforeſaid. Thomas Scott in Melroſe, one of the truſtees, will ſhow the different ſubjects, from whom or John Mercer, writer in Melroſe, in whoſe hands the title deeds are, perſons intending to purchaſe will receive further information; and ſuch as have claims upon him, are deſired to lodge the ſame with ſaid John Mercer, betwixt and that day.

LANDS IN EAST LOTHIAN.

To be SOLD by Private Bargain,

THAT part of the Lands and Barony of TRANENT, lying to the north of the Eaſt-road from Tranent to Haddington, preſently poſſeſſed by William and John Cuthbertſon, William Hunter, William Vallange, George Wilſon David Allan, and their Tenants; all lying contiguous, meaſuring about 250 acres, and yielding L. 437:1:11 Sterling of yearly rent.—Alſo, ſundry Feu-duties in and about the town of Tranent, yielding about L. 40 Sterling *per annum*; and about 75 acres of improveable muir along the Poſt-road, cloſe to the town of Tranent, on which no value is put in the rental. There is a ſeam of Coal, 9 feet thick, on which no value is put, as it is not open, though part has a level cut up to it. The Lands hold blench of the Crown.—The valued rent is L. 1100 Scots, and the proprietor has right to the teinds.

For further particulars, enquire at Alexander Mackenzie writer to the ſignet.

Sale of Lands in Dumfries-ſhire.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Friday the 2d March 1786, between the hours of five and ſix afternoon,

The Lands and Eſtate of KIRKMICHAEL and GLENAE, lying within the pariſh of Kirkmichael; and the whole of theſe parts of the Lands of DALRUSCAN, and upon the Kirkmichael ſide of the water of Ae, lying within the pariſh of Tinwald, all in the ſheriffdom of Dumfries. The free rent of which amounts to about 865 l. Sterling; beſides which, the tenants of the greateſt part of the eſtate are bound to pay the land-tax, and other public burdens.

Theſe lands conſiſt of 2336 Scots acres, of which about 1146 acres are arable, and the remainder excellent paſture, greateſt part of which might be made arable alſo.—They lie within ſeven meaſured miles of Dumfries, the great road lately made from Edinburgh to Dumfries by Moffat runs through the heart of them.—They are very compact, in the midſt of a pleaſant country, well ſituated for lime, either from Dumfries, or from the limeworks at Cloſeburn.—The crops which they produce, both of wheat and oats, are remarkable in quality; and Dumfries and Annan, in the neighbourhood, are inexhauſtible markets for grain, both for home conſumption and exportation.

There is a good manſion-houſe, pleaſantly ſituated on the banks of the water of Ae, with excellent office-houſes of all kinds.—There is alſo a good garden, with a large orchard well ſtocked.—The policy and incloſures are extenſive and beautiful, and there is a great deal of wood both old and young upon the lands, which has been valued by perſons of ſkill, at above 9000 l. Sterling.

The lands of Kirkmichael and Glenae hold of the Crown, and afford a freehold qualification in the county of Dumfries.—Theſe parts of the lands which lie in the pariſh of Tinwald, are to be held of a ſubject ſuperior, for payment of a feu-duty of 1 l. Scots, doubled at the entry of heirs and ſingular ſucceſſors.—The title-deeds are perfectly clear.—The whole teinds are valued.—The proprietor has right to the teinds of Kirkmichael, and the teinds of thoſe parts of the lands that lie in the pariſh of Tinwald, are exhauſted by the ſtipend payable to the miniſter.

The title-deeds, articles of roup, rental, and curent leales, with a plan and meaſurement of the lands, are to be ſeen in the hands of John Tait junior, writer to the ſignet, Edinburgh; and copies of the articles of roup are alſo lodged with James Graham, writer in Dumfries, factor upon the eſtate; and to them, or to the proprietor at Kirkmichael houſe, or to Mr John Hay, accomptant in Edinburgh, perſons deſirous of further information may apply.

Mr Hay has power to ſell by private bargain.

Notice to Creditors.

THE Creditors of the late CAPTAIN ALLAN CAMERON of Glendeſſery are deſired to take notice, that a ſtate of their intereſts, and an order for ranking them has been made up by Mr Farquharſon the Truſtee, and to be ſeen in the hands of James Fraſer, writer to the ſignet. But ſome of the creditors having failed to make oath on the verity of their debts, and others, although given up as Creditors in the truſt-deed, executed by Captain Cameron, having omitted to lodge any claim whatever, Notice is hereby given to all ſuch Creditors, to lodge their claims, with an oath on the verity thereof, with Hugh Bremner, at Mr Farquharſon's, or with Mr Fraſer, on or before the 15th day of February next; with certification, that ſuch as fail will then be ſtruck out, and that a diviſion of the funds will be made amongſt thoſe who ſhall have deponed, and produced their grounds of debt.

PRICE LOWERED.

TO be SOLD by voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 14th day of February 1787, betwixt the hours of five and ſix o'clock in the evening,

The Lands of THREEBURNFORD,

with the pertinents lying in the pariſh of Channelkirk, and ſhire of Berwick, which were in the natural poſſeſſion of Alexander Pierie writer in Edinburgh, now deceaſed, the proprietor. Theſe lands hold of the Crown, for payment of a ſmall feu-duty, and are valued in the ceſs-books at 106l. 5s. Scots.

The lands afford excellent paſture for ſheep, and there is at preſent a good ſtock upon the grounds, which will be ſold either ſeparately, or along with the lands, if purchaſers incline.

There is plenty of game in the neighbourhood, and an excellent houſe upon the grounds for accommodating a family.

The purchaſer is entitled to enter into poſſeſſion as at Martinmas laſt.

For further particulars apply to John Elder writer, Mackenzie's Office, Parliament Square, Edinburgh; in whoſe hands the title-deeds of the lands, and articles of roup will be ſeen.

By Adjournment.

LANDS IN THE SHIRE OF FORFAR.

To be Sold by public voluntary roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 14th day of February 1787, at ſix o'clock afternoon,

THE Lands of Mains, and Eaſter KIRKTON of EARLS STRATHDIGHTY, lying within the pariſh of Mains and ſheriffdom of Forfar, in whole or in parcels.

This eſtate is well ſituated, within leſs than a mile of the town of Dundee, and is let to ſubſtantial tenants. From the nature of the leaſes, no expence whatever during the currency can be incurred by the proprietor. The tenants are obliged to obſerve a proper mode of culture, and a certain and very conſiderable riſe will take place when the tacks expire.

The preſent neat rent of this eſtate, after deduction of public burdens, is 1210l. Sterling. The property lands extend to upwards of 1020 Scots acres; there is plenty of free ſtone upon them; they abound in game, and a trouting water runs thro' the eſtate, which, beſides thriving hedgerows around moſt of the incloſures, has old timber growing upon it to a conſiderable value.

In caſe the eſtate is not ſold together, it will be expoſed in the following lots, viz.

LOT I.—Comprehending the Farm of Weſtmuir, poſſeſſed by Thomas and David Hill and Gilbert Alexander, being the whole of the above eſtate to the weſtward of the Strathmartine road, containing about 135 Scots acres, and yielding of neat rent, after deduction of public burdens, 97l. 3s. 9d. Sterling.

LOT II.—Comprehending the Farm of Weſter Balgray, poſſeſſed by James Buchan, and certain Pendicles at Fairmuir, poſſeſſed by ſundries, being the whole of the above eſtate between the foreſaid Strathmartine road and the road to Glammis, containing about 141 Scots acres, and yielding of neat rent 155l. 5s. 4d. Sterling.

N. B. Seventeen acres of this lot are not rentalled, as the town of Dundee has the privilege of holding a fair once a year upon them; but even with that ſervitude they may be let to ſome advantage.

LOT III.—Comprehending the Farm of Eaſter Balgray, as poſſeſſed by John Ker, being that part of the eſtate lying between the Glammis and Forfar roads as far as the ſouth march of Kirkton, containing about 79 Scots acres, and yielding of neat rent 102l. 17s. 2d. Sterling.

LOT IV.—Comprehending the Lands of Kirkton, as poſſeſſed by David Patullo and James Matthew, containing about 79 Scots acres, and yielding of neat rent 91l. 9s. 9d. Sterling.

N. B. The timber on this lot is valued at upwards of 150l. Sterling.

LOT V.—Comprehending the Farms of Mains, Hill of Mains, and Corbiewood, as poſſeſſed by James Craik, James Abercromby, David Cobb, Henry Donaldſon, Andrew Anderſon, Gilbert Young, Robert Brown, and John Matthew. This lot includes the houſe and whole parks of Mains, and all that part of the eſtate to the ſouth of the ſaid parks, lying between the Forfar road and the road leading from Dundee to Mains; contains about 171 Scots acres, and yields of neat rent 208l. 4s. 6d. Sterling.

N. B. The mill lead runs through the corner of the Mains farm in this lot; and that ſervitude is to be reſerved to the purchaſer of lot 8th, with power to caſt and clear the lead.

The timber upon this lot is valued at about 300l. Sterling.

LOT VI.—Comprehending the Farms of Newmains and Fountainbleau, and Bleachfield, as poſſeſſed by James Abercromby, William Strachan, David Cobb, and John Moon, and being the remaining part of the eſtate to the eaſtward of the road leading from Dundee to Mains, and bounded by Dighty Water on the north, containing about 146 Scots acres, and yielding of neat rent 165l. 12s. 2d. Sterling.

LOT VII.—Comprehending the Farm of Eaſtmains, as poſſeſſed by David Dick, and pendicle called Bridgend, poſſeſſed by Patrick Cooper, and being the whole of the eſtate to the northward of the Water of Dighty, except the farm of Mill of Mains, and a ſmall part of James Speid's poſſeſſion in the next lot, containing about 207 Scots acres, and yielding of neat rent 147l. 16s. 4d. Sterling.

LOT VIII.—Comprehending the farm of Mill of Mains, the Oil-mill, James Speid's Mill, and lands contiguous thereto, as poſſeſſed by Andrew Teinder, John Mathieſon's heirs, David Dick, James Speid, and Mr Gibſon, containing about 61 Scots acres, and yielding of neat rent 99l. 12s. 10d. Sterling.

N. B. This lot contains the moſt eligible ſituation for a manufacture in all the vicinity of Dundee, and commands a great length of fall on the Water of Dighty, which may be applied to great advantage in every manufacture where water engines are of uſe. There is a quarry in this lot, which is to be reſerved, and made common to all the foregoing lots.

LOT. IX.—Comprehending the Superiority of the lands of Longhaugh, and of the Mills belonging to the town of Dundee, which yield a feu-duty of 41l. 13s. 8d. Sterling.

Intending purchaſers may give in offers for the whole eſtate, or any of the lots, to Mr Farquharſon, accountant in Edinburgh, or to Mr Erſkine, clerk to the ſignet, with whom the progreſs of writs, rentals, and plans of the eſtate, are lodged, and who have power to ſell by private bargain.

David Cobb, tenant at Newmains, will ſhow the grounds.

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